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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they
must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

On Handicaps.

It is curious that no film of Judge PARKER's political principles has yet been developed. He remains a highly respectable vagueness, a possibly great, but at present cloudy, Unknown. Perhaps his supporters have carried caution too far. Each wing of the Democracy may suspect this nebulousness.

What is positive about the Parker boom is that it carries-Mr. DAVID B. HILL and his fortunes.

Ducks and Ex-Presidents.

A bill introduced in the Virginia House of Delegates repealing certain game laws of that State is avowedly prompted by a desire to make things pleasant in the Back Bay district of Princess Anne county for the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND of New

The author of this project of peculiarly special legislation is described in the Richmond despatches as an ardent Democrat and a great admirer of Mr. CLEVELAND.

If Dr. SNEAD is an ardent Democrat he will certainly reverse himself without delay as soon as he perceives the true significance of his measure. The present tendency to shape laws to fit the convenience or pleasure of individuals eminent in public or private station is something that needs to be resisted rather than to be accelerated; and if we cannot look to ardent Democrats of the old Jeffersonian school for such resistance, whither shall we turn?

If Dr. SNEAD of Princess Anne is not only an ardent Democrat in general, but in particular a great admirer of GROVER CLEVELAND, he ought to perceive that intelligent admiration of the character of that statesman in scarcely consistent with the assumption that the most distinguished of living Democrats will be glad to have the laws of the State of Virginia altered merely in order that he may shoot ducks and other wild fowl at any time of the year.

King Edward and the War.

There seems to be no doubt that Count BENCKENDORFF, the Russian Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, when he recently visited St. Petersburg, carried London he bore with him an answer to the British sovereign. Neither do we see any reason to discredit the announcethat the British Government was con-We also deem it probable enough that Count BENCKENDORFF assured the Russian Foreign Office that Great Britain would take no step in favor of Japan, unless compelled to do so by the entrance of a third great Power into the Far Eastern contest. .

In initiating the correspondence with EDWARD VII. was prompted by an earnest and honorable desire to further the interests of his country. He knows that Britain's treasury is staggering under the burden of the South African War, and that the Irish Land Act has imposed on it another grave financial obligation. on the ocean with the French navy. He knows that Germany, even if she did not openly side with England's enemies, could render material aid to Russia by secretly encouraging the last named Power to withdraw for service in India the great force usually stationed on the German frontier. Moreover, as Mr. Bal-FOUR pointed out the other day in the House of Commons, a war which would inevitably weaken the British as well as the French navy would leave the German war fleet much stronger by comparison with its European rivals than it is to-day. Tremendous, in a word, would be the risks, financial, territorial and commercial, that England would have to confront should she take part in the Far Eastern quarrel.

degree was the intention that led King EDWARD to write his letter to the Czar. It was a purpose akin to that which caused him to use his personal influence to lessen the chances of friction between a treaty of arbitration. It is, unhappily, by no means certain that his laudable too hasty in assuming that it is as much for the interest of Russia as it is for the interest of England that the war should be localized. So far as sea power is concerned, Russia has already renounced the hope of using her navy to advantage in Far Eastern waters. She would have but little to lose at the hands of British warships, for her Black Sea squadron is and in other naval fortresses. On the of Washington Square," and he adds: other hand, it is of vital moment to her national dignity-to the maintenance of her influence in Europe—that she should avert an ignominious defeat on land, as well as on the ocean, in a singlehanded contest with an Oriental Power. Whipped by the Japanese alone, the Russians would no longer count among the mighty of the earth: they would cease to be a terror to the Turk, and their prestige would wasish even in Persia and in Cen- right, and that either of the sites sugtral Asia. That is a conceivable outcome gested would be admirable. Of the two ground that it is "an adverse restriction the grand cordial of Nature.

Exemplary, therefore, in the highest

of a duel with Japan which any wise adviser of the Czar must passionately desire to prevent at any cost and at all hazards.

Abject and perhaps irretrievable humiliation could obviously be avoided by Russia should the area of the war be widened and two or more of the great European Powers be drawn into the contest. There is, in our opinion, solid ground for the view of the immediate future which, we learn by telegram, is taken by the London Spectator in a leader published on March 5. That newspaper points out that in one way only can the Czar's dignity and prestige be shielded at home and abroad from any chance of irreparable injury. It is true, as the Spectator says, that a great European' war would obliterate in the minds of the Czar's subjects, and of the onlookers, all traces of the duel with Japan. A war that would be popular in Russia would cover up an unpopular one, and give the St. Petersburg Government a pretext for making peace quickly with Japan, or for withdrawing from Japan's reach into the heart of Siberia, and thus stanching the ruinous flow of men and money into Manchuria. There would, moreover, always be the chance of hurting England where she is weak, that is to say, in the Indian peninsula. The risks of a European war would be confined to France, or to France and Germany, for they have fleets and colonies to lose, whereas Russia's sea power is already gone.

There is good sense in the warning which the Spectator gives the British Government. If the Russians shall beat the Japanese in the first great battle on land, there would be comparatively little danger of European complications. Should the Russians, on the other hand, be defeated, it would be the height of folly on the part of British Ministers to assume that the Czar, out of deference to King EDWARD, would spare any effort to effect a strategic move that would rescue Russia in her extremity.

The Site of the New Court House.

Where shall the new court house be? Near the City Hall Park or in Mulberry Bend, or in some other place less expensive than the land near the City Hall, and more accessible and more healthful than Mulberry Bend? This is a question of great importance, for it affects not only the bench and the bar-the Judges and the lawyers-but jurors, witnesses and the whole community, because every man and every woman is a possible litigant.

Last year Mayor Low, under the authority of an act of the Legislature, appointed five persons as commissioners to constitute the "Court House Board," whose duty was prescribed in the act as to select and locate a site, south of the southerly line of Franklin street, extended to the Hudson River and the East River, for a new court house."

The five gentlemen appointed by the then Mayor have been unable to agree upon a proper site. The majority, Messrs. PEABODY, BULL and FAIRCHILD, to the Czar, and that on his return to report in favor of a tract consisting of postmaster chooses to "antagonize" a nearly eight and a half acres in the Five Points district, or in Mulberry Bend, bounded by Leonard street on the north, good or ill performance of his necessarily ment that King EDWARD in his letter | Mulberry street on the east, Park row | pay no attention to newspaper reports street on the west. This plan involves master is primarily a political agent, evidence of her distinctively and beauthe closing of Worth str templating a departure from neutrality. Centre street, and parts of Baxter, Park and Mission streets.

The other commissioners, Messrs. COHEN and SHELDON, make a minority report in favor of land adjacent to the City Hall Park and included in the two blocks lying between Chambers street, Broadway, Duane street and Elm street, leaving out the lots of land fronting on his fellow sovereign we believe that King | Broadway between Reade street and Duane street to the depth of 130 feet.

The majority commissioners, in urging the selection of the Mulberry Bend site, say that quiet, protection of light and sufficient space would be assured by this location, and that the cost of the land would be about \$4,500,000, not including He knows that from a fiscal point of the expense of closing the streets, and view it might prove calamitous for would be at least \$8,000,000 less, and England to involve herself at this junc- perhaps \$10,000,000 less, than in the case ture in a war which would force her to of a site near the City Hall Park, while cope in India with a Russian army, and the land taken there would not afford adequate space.

Of course, if the saving of money were no object, a site in the immediate vicinity of the City Hall Park would be most convenient, although there is something in the idea that the noise and bustle of Broadway are not favorable to the deliberations of Judges and of juries, and to the giving of that undivided attention to the arguments of counsel expected by young men at the bar.

The reports of the commissioners were to have been presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Friday last, but the hearing was then adjourned for one month; in reality to permit the amendment of the law so that the Court House Board will not be limited to land south of Franklin street, but can select

a site in any other part of the city. Justice GREENBAUM of the Supreme Court, who has taken great and praiseworthy interest in the matter, has written a letter to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in which he points out Great Britain and France by promoting that the disadvantages of the Mulberry Bend site are "the novelty of the location, inaccessibility, the wretched character wishes will be fulfilled. He is perhaps of the neighborhood and the possible unhealthfulness of the soil, which was formerly a marsh," while he says that proposed council of the Anglican Church the disadvantages of the City Hall Park is now discussed with much earner tness, site "are frankly conceded to be the and women correspondents of THE SUN Broadway and the expense in acquiring women into the vestries of Episcopal the requisite land." The learned Justice | churches in this country. The equality suggests "that a section most admirably suited for a noble hall of justice within safe behind the Bosphorus, and her Baltic | convenient distance for the inhabitants squadren could find shelter at Cronstadt of the county would be along the borders

> "Such a section would afford exceptional oppor tunities for magnificent architectural effect and for as large a degree of quiet, air and light as can reasonably be expected in the lower part of the city. Union Square East, from Fourteenth to Seventeenth street and Irving place, which has also been suggested, is admirably adapted for a site and could be reached by the new subway in a few minutes from the lowest portion of the city."

We believe that Justice GREENBAUM is

the land to the south could be added to the existing park, and the court house could be placed in the centre, where light, air and comparative quiet would be assured for at least a century. There is urgent and imperative need

of a new court house, and while the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is considering the expenditure of milions upon millions of dollars for Rapid Transit platforms and terminals, it should not forget this other most pressing need which affects every borough in the whole city. We must have a handsome and spacious structure, well arranged, well lighted by the sun and thoroughly ventilated. New York has but few good public buildings, and the City Hall is really the only handsome public building which readily comes to mind. The museums in the Central Park, however commodious they may be, do not appeal to one's sense of architectural beauty. The gloom and squalid dinginess of the Post Office are too familiar to need further comment. The Criminal Courts Building in Centre street is an awful

a distinct failure. The Mulberry Bend site can never be made attractive or agreeable, while the Washington Square site, although a little further removed in distance from Wall Street or the business centre, will be far more easy of access for lawyer and for litigant. The act of 1903 should be amended. The restriction on the power of selection to "south of the southerly line of Franklin street" should be removed, and the Count House Board should select Washington Square or a site adjacent to Union Square.

edifice, and Comptroller .GROUT pro-

nounces the new Hall of Records to be

The Chief Duty of a Postmaster. The Hon. JOHN J. SULLIVAN is chair-

man of the Republican committee of the Fourth Ohio Congress district. Incidentally, he is postmaster of St. Mary's. In issuing a call for the district convention, he directed that one delegate should be chosen for each precinct, instead of for each 100 Republican voters, as has been the custom. This divergence from custom is supposed to favor the anti-Foraker forces in the district. Trouble has broken loose and contesting delegations are expected. A Washington despatch to the Tribune attributes to Mr. FORAKER the intention of disciplining the errant chairman and postmaster:

" Senator FORAKER, it is rumored, when informed of the circumstances, asked Sullivan by what authority he changed the terms of the call, and the reply so annoyed the Senator that it is now hought Mr. SULLIVAN may lose his office."

Congress has the power to establish post offices and post roads. By usage, which has the force of law, members of Congress have the power to select postmasters in their districts. The first duty of a postmaster is to be agreeable to his Senator, or Senators, if two have united upon him, and to be the political agent of the Senator. In case of a conflict between a Representative and the Senator, the latter must or should prevail. If a Senator, the latter is justified in ordering the removal of that postmaster. The inferior functions as a postmaster have Representative or of the President himself, if the latter has political work for regarded as they are, and not as they

may have been intended to be. The Cleveland Plain Dealer gives a somewhat different account of the cause of Mr. SULLIVAN'S proceedings:

" Mr. FORAKER called Postmaster SULLIVAN U by long distance telephone to demand explanations. Postmaster Suldivan explained that the scheme was not his, but had been suggested to him by ' people higher up.' "

Who can be "higher up" than Mr. FORAKER? Surely not the Hon. CHARLES It is an idyllic picture. Dick, modestly beginning his career in the Senate. Only one person can be Society News From the White House. "higher up" in such an affair; and it is known that he views with alarm Federal officeholders in conventions.

If Mr. SULLIVAN has displeased Mr. FORAKER, St. Mary's must have a new postmaster, unless the person "higher up" interposes. Postmasters know where their duty lies, and do not sin ignorantly.

What a Council of Women Wants. We have received resolutions adopted by the executive committee of the Woman's National Council at a meeting in

Cincinnati last month. This association, the letter of enclosure informs us, is composed of eighteen national bodies and fifteen local councils, claiming an individual membership of over 1,500,000, many of the organizations having nearly as many men as women members." The letter asks us to comment on the resolutions, "adversely or commendatory, for the writer adds philosophically that "adverse criticism serves a cause as

helpfully as approval." The first of these resolutions calls for absolute equality" of men and women "in the pew and the pulpit, in councils and in debate," on the ground that "the Church universal is composed of from one-half to two-thirds women." This is a matter for each church to settle for itself. In England the question of the admission of women representatives to a unrest, bustle and noise incident to have advocated the introduction of of women in the pulpit in some of our other churches is suggested by the circumstance that in 1900, according to the last census, there were in the United States 3,373 women in the pulpit, as compared with 105,265 men. It would seem to be the opinion of this Woman's Council that the number of women preachers should be at least as many as the men, and in the newest religious development, Christian Science, adherence to this principle of feminine equality is already

> exhibited. The second resolution opposes the dismissal of women teachers by school boards when they get married, on the

we prefer Washington Square, because and criticism upon honorable wedlock." Lately such a school board rule in New York has been pronounced illegal by Judge CULLEN of the Court of Appeals; and that it is also against sound public policy would seem to be unquestionable. It may be contended, and in some instances reasonably, that a woman teacher is prevented from giving full and proper attention to her school duties when she also assumes the burdens of a matron. That is the ground taken in a letter we print to-day from Sullivan

county. Another resolution calls for the establishment of "schools for housekeeping, conducted not as charitable institutions, but on business principles," as a means of solving "the problem of domestic service, one of the most serious problems of the day." It is very doubtful, however, if such schools would be of any service to that end. Special teaching of cookery and of other branches of housekeeping is already furnished to a very considerable extent, yet this "problem" seems to be as serious as ever. We print to-day a letter from a servant who argues, very forcibly, that the social disrepute of domestic service among wage-earners is the main cause of the trouble, and another correspondent lays it to the deficiency of organization in households.

The Woman's National Council also calls for "serviceable and hygienic dress, as opposed to extremes in fashion, or to such forms of wearing apparel as leave any doubt as to the modesty of the wearer." Attempts at that sort of "reform" in woman's dress have been made long and frequently, but the sway of fashion over the feminine mind is undiminished in its universality-probably is illustrated very strikingly even in the Woman's Council. If there is to be "reform" it will have to be brought about by the feminine leaders of fashion themselves. Women are not likely to suffer the Woman's National Council to settle a question of taste and vogue for them, even if it "claims" to represent associations with a membership of a million and a half, many of them including "nearly

as many men as women." Finally, "polygamous marriage" is denounced as a "terrible evil," but as the law of the nation and of all the States forbids such marriage, the denunciation seems to be unnecessary. Nothing is said about the divorce question, though it is contended by many religious people that marriage after a divorce is substantially polygamous.

The Woman's National Council, in spite of its "claims," cannot be said to represent any very large and influential feminine sentiment.

The Woman Rice Planter.

We print to-day a further narrative of the experiences of the woman rice planter in South Carolina, PATIENCE PENNINGTON. It is a journal of her trials and vexations, her pleasures and her triumphs in gathering the crop, and her story is told with a charming simplicity. It is without self-consciousness, yet it reveals a womanly character of both great strength and great tenderness of consideration.

PATIENCE PENNINGTON is a type of the best womanhood of the South. Besides her many resources in administranothing to do with the case. A post- tive management, the journal gives obeying the orders of a Senator or a tifully feminine tastes and sympathies. she has not trembled before the difficulties and the hardships of the most him to do. "Our institutions" must be trying form of agriculture in which an American planter can engage, but has gone ahead with them cheerfully and successfully, meeting each as it arose with an exhaustless fund of patience and good humor.

Incidentally, her simple and artless story presents a picture of the relations of a considerate and cultivated Southern woman to her negro "hands" which will be a new revelation to readers unfamiliar with Southern social conditions.

According to the Washington Star, the Hon. LUCIUS NATHAN LITTAUER, for a time estranged from the White House by an unfortunate controversy over gloves and gaunts, "in the course of time began calling at the White House again and his relations with the President for a number of months have been entirely cordial. They are understood to be entirely harmonious."

Mr. LITTAUER "has personally committed himself to the candidacy of the President in various ways and in the most definite manner."

The resolutions of the Twenty-fifth New York Congress district convention didn't mention Mr. ROOSEVELT, but there is nothing in that. They didn't even "indorse" the Statute of Limitations.

The Hon. ALLAN LANGDON McDEBMOTT of New Jersey finds Congress too large and believes that its membership should be cut down. He has proposed an amendment to the Constitution under which the House would consist of 200 members after March 4, 1911, at least one Representative coming from each State. There are 386 Representatives in the present Congress, or one for each 194,182 of population. The First Congress had 65 members in the House. In 1820 the membership had increased to 213. It is interesting to note that under the apportionment based on the first census, taken in 1790, one Representative was allowed for each 33,000 of population, and the membership of the House was 105 in 1793. Since that census was taken the House membership has increased nearly 275 per cent., although the population represented by each member has been increased by 500 per cent.

Snuffy Scotswoman's Will.

From the St. James's Gazette. One of the strangest wills preserved is that of a Mrs. Margaret Thompson, who, "in the name of God, amen," directed that in her coffin should be buried all her handkerchiefs and sufficient of the best Scotch snuff to cover her body. This she preferred to flowers, as "nothing could be more fragrant and so refreshing to me as that preciou powder." Further, the six greatest snuff takers in the parish of St. James, Westminster, were to be her bearers. Six old maids, each bearing in her hand a box filled with the best Scotch snuff to take for their refreshment as they walked, were to carry the pall. Before the corpse the minister was to walk, carrying and partaking of a pound of snuff. door of the testator's house were to be placed for gratuitous distribution two bushels of the same quality of snuff. Several legacies depended upon the fulfilment of the conditions of the will, and all

THE MYSTERY OF DOORS. Discussed From the Sociological and the

Diabolical Points of View.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Sociolo gists have puzzled for years over the problem of doors and doorways. Since time was men have delighted in building huge piles with many exits and entrances and then closing up all save one. Upon the others inconspicuous signs are placed, bearing the legend "The Other Door" and a human hand sprouting from a scroll decoration that supplies the place of wrist and arm. When a building is supplied with twenty doorways by the arch tect, the superintendent sees to it that only one of them is used, and that the smallest and most inconspicuous of all. If a huge cavern of an entrance is built upon a main thoroughfare, and a small, uncomfortable portal is left on a dark and little used alley, the genius of the building closes the main doors, ha them barred with rods of iron, and points the pedestrian to the obscure entrance.

It may be that there is a revival here of the old time belief that Satan may be deceived and kept out of the house by false entrances The Old Nick is a stupid fellow. In China where he dwells in a multitude of forms, town gates are so made that after passing through the outer wall the traveller must turn sharp to the right or left and turn a corner to get The Devil, blundering headlong straight ahead, raps his pate against a solid walf opposite the outer entrance and is re-pulsed. The Old Fellow is always on the lookout to enter man and his habitations The highly cultured cover their mouths while They say it is polite to do so. vawning. lonsense! They do it involuntarily, to keep the Devil out.

So, maybe, a hotel builder constructs a block front of swinging glass, and the hotelkeeper locks it all up and, if necessary, knocks a hole in what the architect meant to a solid wall to accommodate the coming and the parting guest. Absentminded mer and women try in succession each locked door. overlook the half hidden entrance and finally appeal to some idle but well informed person neighborhood for sailing directions Probably the Old Boy derives more benefit rom such experiences than he would if heobtained an easy entrance, and so if folk fashions of long ago have survived in our many locked and few open doors, the Black One has found it to his profit rather than his

rants does not keep pace with the demand. The question naturally arises, Why? There you have your problem, and it's about as tough a problem as ever puzzled the brain of man-or should I say woman? The servant question might well be called the house-keeper's nightmare. She can't escape from it. She dreads it, but she must face it. The domestic problem is a more serious one to-day than it was five years ago. What will it be five years hence? Who can tell?

It would seem that in the United States, with its millions of people of the colored race, there would be no such thing as a servant question. But, unfortunately, the colored race have been tried and found wanting. The immigration from northern Europe has fallen off, and the immigrants now coming are not adapted for domestic work, nor, indeed, do they seek it. Where, then, is the servant of the future to come from?

To that large and growing class known as the well to do, who are obliged to keep servants, the servant question is no longer a humorous one; it now borders on the tragic. Looking shead they see a cloud without even a suspicion of a silver lining.

I have said that the editorial in to-day's Sin dealing with this question should receive the attention and the earnest consideration of the thinking public. Why? Because it teaches a lesson which I hope will be taken to heart. The American wage earning woman cannot be induced to take up domestic service under present conditions. Sire does not need to be told that she will be terr herself by giving up the life of the factory or shop and taking a place in one of the many homes waiting to receive her. The American working girl is not a fool, though unphilosophic she may be. She loves the good things of the tenements or the cheerless hall bedroom where she muet spend her evenings are not to her liking. She would willingly exchange her present mode of life and hecome a "servant belongs to an isolated in the way is "sooial standing." She does not understand why work that is called the most honorable and one in th The thoughtful observer will put aside these purely psychological explanations of the closed door and seek a material cause. Nor will he have far to look, for the multitude of strange mechanical contrivances built to close entrances to buildings are a sufficient reason for many doorways. There are four walled circular turnstile affairs that buzz round and round in open cylinders. These re the terror of the timid and the chiefest joy of the boisterous. To get a timorous old ady in the depths of one of these and then to revolve it with a velocity that threatens her very life will provide a day's amusement for some blithe souls. To see a slightly merry gentleman with white whiskers become en-To see a slightly merry tangled in one of these revolutionary mechan sms and pursue it around in a circle a dozen trips is an uplifting and ennobling experience. Women's dresses become entangled in them, nurrying persons bump their noses upon "Refined, amusing and instructive,

each one is a free show.

There is the heavy door with strong springs to force it back upon the unwary. A moderate sized door can knock out the ordinary man, and a good big door can lay even a Jeffries Women hover around such doors, impotent to enter until some strong man forces the way. The door once opened, the wome scurry in, nor breathe freely until they have doors are provided with springs by which they are closed automatically, without noise or hurry, but in a dignified manner, as a bank president might close the door to the direc-tors' room. The look of helpless wonder with which a careful man trying to draw one of these doors shut regards its unyielding steadfastness is worthy of perpetuation in marble. In the future, boys will not be taught to "close the door quietly." Doors will close

power intervening. Instead of swinging on hinges like old fashioned doors, some modern affairs work on pivots set a foot from the wall. Woe to the ignorant one who leans upon that door casing! His breath will be knocked from him by the first man that leaves or enters. anti-idler door, warranted to keep the entrance way clear of those who ness there.

The explanation of the vast numbers of doorways in modern buildings is found in the rchitect's wish to try all the new fashions of doors on the market. All save one of them in each building are closed because no builder can afford to buy all the new doors and no property owner could pay for manning them. And if most of the doors in use do not keep Satan on the outside, he is much cleverer him at sight; for the doors baffle all ordinary

NEW YORK, March 5.

War Not a Sunday School Picnic.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUK—Sir: In the winter of 1864.65 while serving with the Union Army I met with misfortune, was wounded and was taken prisoner by the Confederates. About as soon as out of range of bullets one of the Confederates placed his foot alongside mine and said signif-cently: "You and I wear about the same size shoes." Thereupon I was ordered by him to delver over the shoes I wore and as soon as they came me to continue my journey to prison in my stocking feet. The stockings were soon frayed out, and I completed my journey in my bare feet. I did not squeal then and I am not squealing now. I was fully apprehensive of the fact that the war then in progress was not a Sunday school plenic, and instances like the one above occurred often and often. Nobody expected to get his shoes

But here comes a friend of Custis Lee, and in a column long letter in THE SUN makes a big squeal to recover his great-grandmother's Bible, which, during the war, fell into the hands of Union soldiers. If I had that Bible in my possession I would return it to Custis Lee, and I would have done so long ago; but what surprises me is that such a squeal should come from any one. North or South, who went into the great conflict of 1861-65, expecting that if the tide turned against him he could squeal and recover what was lost by the fate of

cannot believe that this squeal has been made by authority of any of the Lees, either of the male or the female branch. JEROME B. SINCLAIR. CINCINNATI, March 2.

Marriage and Women School Teachers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I cannot see any school board should be held guilty of obstructing marriage in any way because it prefers to have single women for school teachers. As you suggest in your article on the subject, educated women usually adopt school teaching only as a makeshift and not for their permanent calling. . Now, since there are so many more young and educated ladies that are trying to teacher's place than there are places to fill,

t be more than right for a lady teacher, when she gets married, to give a chance to some one of the many that had tried to get the place she herself was lucky enough to get? When a man marries either a teacher or any other woman he should not expect her to earn her ow lying. J. C. METZOER, Sr. YULAN, Sullivan Co., March 3.

Political Prophecy From Brooklyn. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Kings county Democracy, now disrupted by internal dissension, will be reunited and win success under the BROOKLYN, March 4. Littleton.
HERMAN PETERS.

Forcing a Man to Stand for Parliament. TO THE BOITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Below is an tem of news from Denver, Col., in the Engineering and Mining Journal, which has a ourlous interest

Mr. Richard Pearce, identified with metallurgy in Colorado since 1867, more particularly in connection with the Boston and Colorado smelter, who has been for many years British Vice-Consult in Dever, has been invited to become a candidate for the British Parliament from Cornwall. Mr. Pearce cabled a declination, and received reply by cable that his refusal was not accepted. Mr. Pearce is a well known and genuinely distin guished metallurgist, who has lived in this coun-try exclusively for nearly fifty years. The attempt by British electors to force him into the British Parliament is the most striking example of the difference between British and American

NEW TORK, March 4. MINING ENGINEER.

Pro Russia-Pro Pace.

NEW YORK, March 1.

Realm of the ley thresholds, theu of the northmost Slow to arouse, but, the wings of thine eagles now

A Slip of the Pen Corrected.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: Mrs. Jose

thine Shaw Lowell is so well known from her public

spirited and philanthropic career that it seems hardly necessary to correct the mistake I carelessly

nade by giving the name Russell, but, all the same

ord straight I would ask you to do so

Dread, to the conflict thou movest-invincible, thou, as of old: And they that have feared thee, or hated, thy triumphing arms shall behold! For lo! thou hadst Peace in thy heart; her altar

with honors had drest; Thy Prince, as her servant, had sought in her name through the East and the West: The Nations responded, confirming their faith with

pledges and prayers.

Thine was the sword in sheath—thy bosom no knowledge of perfidy bears; Covertly struck thy foe, ere yet was the watch-

Hostile wert thou but to strife-ungirded, unready Ay, all incredulous thou-abiding with Peace-

Waking to Grief and to Anger vast as thy heart is To thy sister nations (confessing with thee the One Great Name)
Thou criest, "Wherefore do ye their hosts and their

arms acclaim. Who know not the conquering sign that Constan-Wherefore, allened from us, in strange hands doth

your fealty lie! "Is it hatred, bred of a fear? - Look to that fear in-If the staff of sovereignty pass, in this fray, from the West to the East!"

Realm of the ley thresholds, seeking a path to the Melting or cleaving thy path! Yet Peace cometh only through thee! Heart of the northmost world! Now sure and now

to Remain as It Is. A number of residents in the neighborhood of Civic Park, Thirty-fifth and Thirtysixth streets, between First and Second avenues, have begun a fight against the proposition of William J. Boyhan, the l'ammany Alderman of the district, to change the name of the park to St. Gabriel's. About a month ago Alderman Boyhan in-troduced a resolution before the Board of Aldermen to authorize the change

FIGHT A CHANGE OF NAME.

Residents Near Civic Park Want Its Title

THE DOMESTIC PROBLEM.

The Spirit of Another Servant.

ditorial in to-day's Sun on the domest

servant problem should be read and digested

by every thinking person who is interested in this important question.

The very vivid picture you draw of the

bright life as lived by the servant cannot be

improved upon. It is not an exaggerated

vants does not keep pace with the demand.

you have your problem, and it's about as tough a problem as ever puzzled the brain of

Method for the Solution of the Prob-

lem Suggested.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One of your correspondents asks, "Why don't women

make greater efforts to organize their house-

work on a better basis?" and so far she is

on the right track.

Each household ought to aim to be a per-

fect organism, one that gives regard to all its members, their rights and duties, and equally to those of its hired servants. These latter are

ery often the victims of one or more thought-

less and lawless members of the household,

who want their services at almost all hours

of the day and the night and who, themselves

No, not by any means.

tion, and you keep within the facts.

The question naturally arises, Why?

dream, but a stern reality.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your

In a very able manner you show the advantages of domestic service as an occupa-The credit for getting the park in the district, it is asserted, belongs to the Civic Club, which has its home in the neighboris no denying the fact that servants enjoy material comforts—I might say luxuries— which are out of reach of the average wage Club, which has its nome in the neighborhood. The protest against the change in the name is made by a number of Catholics, who declare that the change would be an injustice to the Civic Club and would reflect no credit on their church. earning woman in other walks of life; yet, in spite of all this, the servant question is not a It has been proved that the supply of ser-

The resolution will probably come up before, the Board of Aldermen within a month A public hearing has been asked for on the resolution, but it is likely that the request will be disregarded.

The Philippines in Case of War.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the course of the debate in the Senate on the Naval Appropriation bill, on Thursday, Senaor Hale of Maine made the remark that "in case of war we should have to spend hun-

dreds of millions in the Philippines."
So far from that, let me tell the Senator, t is not probable that under the circumstances of war any considerable expenditure in the Philippines would be advised or made, unless, perchance, it was peculiarly a Far Eastern war and the Philippines were of pivotal im-

Otherwise the thorough and costly defence of those island possessions would be wasteful and distracting for the United States. It would employ naval and land forces of great strength which would be required elsewhere, and would be far more efficiently used elsewhere. Nor would the full defence of such out-

lying possessions be necessary, with the consequent diversion. If by any chance we should get into conflict with any European Power, our forces, military and naval, would not be thus scattered. We should not weaken ourselves, for offence and for defence, by ndertaking to fight for the retention of the Philippines.

enemy chose to indulge in the diversion of sessiling and capturing them, for at the end of a victorious war they would surely come we could exchange them for territory more desired by us.

Senator Hale, with all his civil ability, is

deficient in military judgment. In case of war the Philippines need not be any cause of great expense to us. They are far more likely to be a source of strength when it comes NEW YORK, March 5.

The Magnanimous Sentiments of a Methodist Minister.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire The editorial entitled "The Irishmen and Dr. Parkhurst," in yesterday's SUN, gave satisfaction to a large number of attentive readers. Some thoughts suggested by that just and generous writing may not be out of place at the present

This sort of editorial explains to some extent the generally acknowledged and deep influence which THE SUN has always exerted on the life of the times. From its beginning until this day, the paper has been consulted by multitudes who have desired to ponder

until this day, the paper has been consulted by multitudes who have desired to ponder the columns of a broadly thoughtful, honorable, philosophical newspaper. Even when its readers may dissent from its opinions its words still "sound like deep harmony."

It ought never to be forgotten that the sensational press and pulpit are noticed and talked about chiefly because they "blurt out" things which most good-natured and sensible men do not care to have spoken or printed. The stock in trade of the genuine sensational siles is the uncommon and the shocking. In matters of doctrine and conduct that which is orthodox and moral attracts little attention and is therefore seldom mentioned. Fortunately the uncommon may become so common as to cease to be shocking.

It would seem to be a great pity that so many Christian ministers should seriously hinder the oncoming of the golden morning of the millennium by their narrowness or passion or some other unfortunate circumstance. This earth is so full of mistakes and enmities and prejudices that it is difficult to believe in the certainty of the universal spread of brotherly kindness; difficult to believe in the certainty of the universal spread of brotherly kindness; difficult to hink that the time will surely come when political, religious, social, racial and all other "roots of bitterness" in the form of hard thoughts and corresponding conduct shall cease to trouble this "groaning" world: difficult to realize that sooner or later every man will "esteem his neighbor better than himself."

All attacks therefore on any nationality or any class are attempts, however unintentional, to throw Christianity of Gen. Grant and the Christian sweetness of President Lincoln had probably more to do in bringing about the present era of kindly feeling among the American people than any other influence which may have been used to produce a truef unity than this country has ever before known.

Better leave the more fleshly elements of human nature to their own effertescence. having no regular time of retiring or rising or of taking their meals, keep the house in a state of confusion. These lawless ones, and they are to be found in hotels, apartments, boarding and private houses, are a great and persistent obstacle to better conditions boarding and private house, are a great and persistent obstacle to better conditions and better service.

I say better service salvisedly, for their mere money does not requite those who serve them; and the relation of servants and served is habitually on the lowest and most perfunctory footing. The heartiness and thoroughness of "good will" are altogether lacking. There is no place where general disorder has so much indulgence and waste, so badly for itself and others, as in the homes, of whatever variety.

known.

Better leave the more fieshly elements of human nature to their own effervescence. Ministers should be among the sweetest and most reasonable of all God's creatures!

DENVILLE, N. J., March 4.

HARMONY.

An Ex-Prisoner on Professional Criminals During the period of my incarceration I con

There is no place where general disorder has so much indulgence and waste, so badly for itself and others, as in the homes, of whatever variety.

As Americans almost universally eat more than is really good for them, let arrangements, be made for two full meals and no more during the twenty-four hours; the breakfast from 7 to 9 and the dinner from 8 to 8. Once the household was conformed to such arrangement, there would be an end of justification for complaint on the part of help, and servants, the majority of them at least, would find time between meals for rest and the proper care of themselves. The service being less protrasted and exacting, and as a consequence more "respectable," a large number of women who now stand aloof would enter it, and ere we were quite aware this servant question would cease to be a special vexation.

Those served must make some concessions as well as those who serve them. The former can arrange a somewhat lighter service, especially in point of time, with really little or no loas of comfort and satisfaction to themselves, once they fully enter upon and become accustomed to the new regime of two timely meals a day.

If our ladies reorganize their households with a view to improved order and correct habits on the part of every member they will then be in a position to solve the servant question. Indeed, it will be solved in good part already by such proceeding. As conditions are, they are without organization or apparent sense of duty as regards this matter, so great and vital to the welfare of American homes. It may be that they will see a beginning made by the other party in interest—a house servants' union!

Caroline Crawford. versed with some hundreds of prisoners belonging to what is known as the professional or habitual criminal class, those desperate, hardened, clever criminals of whom we hear and read so much. I got at these men's sentiments, ideas and feelings, and I believe I am safe in saying that in only two instances did I encounter prisoners whom I put down as utterly irreclaimable. As for the re-mainder, they were professional criminals simply because no other profession was open to them. To suggest, as some writers do, that these men are burgiars, housebreakers, pickpockets or whatever it be, because they hanker after pursuing these occupations, is to my mind sheer nonsense. These men are professional criminals for very much the same reason as ninety-nine hundredths of the women who nightly patrol the streets of the metropolis are professional prostitutes—because their wills have been weak and circumstances have been too strong for them. To assert that these professional criminals are mere wild beasts, im-possible of being brought back to the path of rectitude, is, to my thinking, not only absurd, but un-true. No one attempts the reclamation process either in fail or out of it. Once a man has worn a prison auti, the world, whatever may be its protestations to the contrary, tacitly declares him an out an outcast; and, unless he be a man of strong wil and herce determination, or has private means or friends to assist him, he almost naturally re-lapses into crime. It is, in fact, his only alternative. and the men he has met in prison are the only per-sons who will assist him. I confess I feel sick when I read the pulling sentimentality which from time o time appears in reviews and newspapers anent

to time appears in reviews and newspapers anent the innate depravity of the criminal, knowing as I do the struggle, the almost hopeless struggle, the exprisoner has to make if he is to exist without infringing the law.

No doubt there are prisoners and societies which receive and spend the vicarious charity of the public. These societies will, I know, receive the prisoner on his discharge and make him clearly understand that he is an exprisoner; they will dole him out the paltry grautity he has careed in prison, and, if he wants anything else, they will employ him to chop wood or at some such congenial labor him to chop wood or at some such congenial labor had a profit to the society. These institutions may do excellent work for all I know, but the excellent work has not come under my notice. How may do excellent work for all allow, out the ca-cellent work has not come under my notice. How they expend their funds has always been a mystery to me, because in not one solitary instance— and I have made hundreds of inquiries—have I been able to trace the fact of their having rendered efficient aid to any discharged prisoner.

The woman boarded an elevated train at an up-town station. It was a cold day and she had on a heavy wrap. As she passed the guard he heard a heavy wrap. As she passed the gustru he nearly a peculiar sound emenating from the wrap, and when she sat down he approached her.

"You can't ride in this car, ma'am," he said briefly.

"Why can't !?" she asked indignantly.

"You'll have to get off at the next station, ma'am,"

he replied.

"What for, I'd like to know?" she said.

"You can't bring a dog in here, ma'am," he asserted.

"Thaven't got any dog," she insisted.

"You can't give me any hot air like that, ma'am.

"You can't give me any hot air like that, ma'am.
Didn't l hear it bark as you come in."
"Oh, did you?" she snifed, throwing back the
wrap. "Is that a dog?"
It was not. It was a live baby, and the vigiliant
guard hastened back to the platform, the woman next station the man sliting next to the